

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

SOME PROBLEMS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT CITIES.

The Agreeable Art of "Turning the Rascals Out"—Struggling For Better Things In New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Chicago—Mayor Quincy's Novel Idea.

The running of a big city is a complicated and unwieldy business. To conduct it honestly, wisely and justly calls for no ordinary talents and for no small experience. We hardly expect that our cities will be run with the same foresight and wisdom that are required of the men who are at the head of our big manufacturing corporations. Some people do expect this, but they are invariably disappointed.

There is no doubt that there is much room for improvement. That is putting it in too mild a manner. Our big cities, almost without exception, are notori-



MAYOR QUINCY OF BOSTON.

ously mismanaged. Each one has its ring of politicians, generally its two rings. When one is out, the other is in. Occasionally a wave of civic virtue sweeps away the machine, and then the honest voters rest on their oars until they again find that the politicians have rebuilt it and are once more in power.

Just at the present period several of the big cities of the Union are enjoying what are termed reform administrations, and the resulting experiments which are under way are interesting to watch. In classic Boston a brand new idea is being given a trial. Its author is Mayor Josiah Quincy. Boston, by the way, has been singularly free from municipal scandal in comparison with other big cities. Mayor Quincy, in order to carry out his promise to give Boston the best administration practicable, has surrounded himself with a sort of advisory council of prominent business men. This council has been facetiously called "the mayor's cabinet."

Although Mayor Quincy's idea has not been in operation very long, it has already proved to be a good one. The council seems to be of much assistance to the executive department of the city. It is composed of five men, each one of whom is a solid citizen and a successful business man. Mr. A. Shuman represents the chamber of commerce, Messrs. Jerome Jones and Jonathan Lane represent the associated board of trade, Mr. John C. Cobb represents the real estate exchange, and Robert A. Burnett represents the Merchants' association.

The functions of the council are purely advisory and in no way administrative. The members advise the mayor in all matters of great municipal importance, but do not bind him to any action, although their suggestions are uniformly regarded as of great weight. The council can and does suggest legislation and the revision of ordinances. Its functions are elastic and while possessing no legal existence it exercises a good deal of power. The members of the council, being business men and not politicians, are entirely nonpartisan in their use of their power and are guided only by a desire to promote public interests.

Whether this scheme will be tried by mayors of other cities is doubtful. It has the advantage of interesting in municipal affairs men who can offer valuable assistance in the management of a big city corporation and who could not be induced to neglect their private business to the extent that the holding of an office would entail. The Bostonians seem to be satisfied that their city is pretty well governed and are encouraging the new idea.

In New York an entirely different state of affairs exists. The metropolis is under a reform administration, but it seems to lack something. Mayor Strong went into office as a business man's can-



MAYOR STRONG OF NEW YORK.

didate. He was elected, however, by a combination of the factions that were opposed to Tammany. There were in that combination machine Republicans, independent Democrats and the various reform associations. The success of the foes of Tammany was the result of a long series of efforts at municipal reform which had previously failed.

When the Strong administration went in, it at once began that pleasing occupation known in practical politics as "turning the rascals out." This part of the programme went along smoothly enough, but then came the task of selecting men who were not rascals to fill

the vacant places. It was then that Mayor Strong began to be bothered by the various political factions which had helped elect him. In his perplexity he seems to have made some appointments which have aroused the lively animosity of some of the elements that supported him in the election. In spite of some mistakes, however, the reformers say that they have much to be thankful for.

In Brooklyn, too, it is claimed that the ring has been smashed. The City of Churches has probably suffered as much from mismanagement as any other in the country. The first man to knock out the ring there was Seth Low, who is now president of Columbia college. This happened more than a dozen years ago, before the National Municipal Reform league had ever been thought of. The city government was then in control of a set of bootleggers who had been made bold by long immunity. Both political machines were understood to be interested in continuing the control of the ring, and the taxpayers felt themselves to be completely helpless. At last a mass meeting was called, and Seth Low was nominated mayor to head a reform ticket. He was young, wealthy and the president of an active independent political club. He made a lively and aggressive campaign. He simply promised the citizens an honest administration. The ring politicians laughed at his straightforward methods of canvassing, but they were a sorry lot when the votes were counted, for it was found that the reform ticket had been elected by a big majority. Low was mayor of the city for six years, and when he retired, much against the wishes of the people, Brooklyn was a well governed city. It did not stay so, however.

In Chicago Mayor Swift is trying to conduct the business of the western metropolis with honesty and wisdom. He has done away to a great extent with boss rule, and is responsible for many changes for the better.

The most picturesque reformer of the lot is Mayor Pingree of Detroit. "Potato Patch Pingree" he is called by some who ridicule his unique methods. He has already served several terms and is extremely popular with the masses. He first attracted attention and supporters by making war on the corporations. He gained his unique sobriquet by securing the vacant city lots for the use of poor people as potato patches. Last year many thousands of bushels of potatoes were raised on these urban farms and many acres of land that had before been lying idle were utilized.

In San Francisco they have a popular mayor too. Mayor Sutro is a philan-



MAYOR PINGREE OF DETROIT.

thropic millionaire who went into the campaign with two machine candidates and an independent opponent against him and came out with flying colors.

It hardly seems probable that all these evidences of reaction against municipal misrule were merely coincidences. It looks rather as if there had been an organized movement in the interest of civic reform. It is probable that the National Municipal Reform league will claim a great share of the credit. Perhaps the claim is correct. The league has been in existence but little more than two years, the first convention having been held in January, 1894, at Philadelphia. The organization was not completed until May of the same year, but since that time the growth has been rapid and the interest has increased wonderfully. When the first conference was held, there were between 40 and 50 local municipal reform leagues distributed in 14 states. The latest report gave the number of organizations in the national league as 180, distributed among 81 states. This list does not include the numerous women's clubs that have been formed in various cities.

The municipal reformers have met with defeat in many instances, but they seem to have kept their courage and are as active as ever. In cities where they have been successful it has only been after sustaining successive defeats. The reformers have learned a lesson from the ring politicians, for they have gone about the work of systematic organization. In Chicago the Civic Federation has an organization in each ward, with a central council composed of one representative from each ward council. The ward councils are made up in turn by members of the precinct councils. In Boston there is the Municipal league, which is composed of 250 delegates representing a great number of societies and organizations. The Philadelphia Municipal league has been much ridiculed by its opponents, but still continues to work in its own peculiar way. The various reform societies in New York cannot always agree as to method, but when they do their strength is shown to be enough to make the Tammany tiger hunt his hole.

The progress of the reform movement, as a whole, is being watched by the political economists with much interest, and if it survives the fire of a presidential election it will be considered as the beginning of an era of better municipal rule and not as a mere spasm of reform.

PETER O'RYDE.

A Dearth of Doctors.
In Hungary there are thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns without a doctor within ten miles.

HER INNOCENT QUERY.

The Inquisitive Neighbor at Last Gets In Her Work as Usual.

Before Ira LaMotte were diamonds and wrote "manager" after his name incidents occurred that are more amusing in being related over cold bottles than they were in transpiring. One little story he tells himself that runs in this way:

When Ira became a Benedict, he was less prosperous than hopeful. His visible possessions consisted of a trunk, a huge affair and useful, but solitary to a profound degree when considered as the extent of his property. But Ira knew a thing or two, even though he had to resort to strategy to accomplish his purpose. He rented a flat, a swell flat, with all the accessories of high price, and he and Mrs. LaMotte and the trunk took possession. They did it in an unostentatious way, and the neighbors were none the wiser. It was all right of course from one way of looking at it, but neighbors can hardly be expected to always look that one way; so the new tenants kept on being unostentatious and exclusive. The trunk was most useful. It did duty for chairs at dinner time, for piano at singing time, for divan at billing time, and for nearly everything else. It was all a bit irregular of course, but the best was made of it, and Ira and Mrs. LaMotte were as free from care as from the troubles of wealth.

One morning, however, Mrs. LaMotte went out. She only went to the corner, but the wide awake wife of the landlord—the landlord lived in a flat just below Ira's—found the opportunity she had impatiently been waiting for. She hid her time until Mrs. LaMotte was on the outer steps. Then, with bonnet and cape, she started out. Of course the ladies met, and of course they had to chat a little.

"How do you like the flat, Mrs. LaMotte?" asked the wide awake other.

"Very much, thank you," icily returned Mrs. LaMotte, for she knew she was caught and considered all sorts of sharp things to say in reply.

"And, Mrs. LaMotte"—it came hesitatingly, but it came—"when are you going to move in?"

The simplicity of it took her breath away, and she could only retreat in dignified silence.—Chicago Dispatch.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Among Dwarfs of Andaman Island Contracting Parties Climb a Tree.

Some of the customs peculiar to courtship and marriage among the race of dwarfs who inhabit the Andaman island are, according to M. de Quatrefages, who recently published a book called "The Pygmies" about these people, very peculiar. Not the least remarkable of them is the procedure of courtship. The young man who has made his choice addresses himself to the parents, who never refuse, but send the girl into the forest, where, before day, she conceals herself. The young man must find her.

If he does not succeed, he must renounce all claim to her. The wedding ceremony of these people is equally curious. M. Quatrefages thus describes it: "The two parties climb two flexible trees growing near each other, which an old man then makes to bend toward each other. When the head of the man touches the head of the girl, they are legally married."

Turning from Asia to Europe, we find a very curious custom prevailing in Roumania. Among the peasantry of this country, when a girl attains a marriageable age her trousseau, which has in the meanwhile been carefully woven, spun and embroidered by her mother and herself, is placed in a painted wooden box.

When a young man thinks of asking to be allowed to pay his attentions to the girl he is at liberty first to open the box, which is always placed in a convenient position, and examine the trousseau. If he is satisfied with the quantity and quality of the dowry, he makes formal application for the girl's hand, but if not he is quite at liberty to retire.

An Army Reminiscence.

"Speaking of cures for insomnia," said an old soldier, "makes me think of our starting out one morning at 7 o'clock, marching 20 miles, and meeting the enemy at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and fighting till 6, and then marching back to where we started from, getting there at 2 o'clock in the morning."

"Some of the men left in camp had made a fire to cook their coffee by and had kept it going through the evening. It was now a big bed of red coals, with an occasional flicker of flame going up from the charred end of a half burned stick. It was a chilly night, and I thought I'd sit down on a log that there was alongside the fire for a few minutes and get warm a little before turning in. The next thing I knew it was 6 o'clock. I had gone to sleep the minute I sat down and had fallen off the log without waking up."

"Now if, as sometimes happens, I find myself inclined to lie awake nights, I just think of the comfort of my present bed as compared with that by the log, and that is enough."—New York Sun.

He Wants a Change.

Mrs. De Lisle had been to the hairdresser. "I see that pompadour rolls are coming in again," she remarked to Mr. De Lisle the next morning at breakfast.

"Thank heaven for that!" retorted her husband. "Do get the recipe for our cook, for the rolls she gives us now are regular jaw breakers!"—Detroit Free Press.

All kinds of paper pulp will carry from 5 to 15 percent of their own weight of clay, and a small addition of this adulterant, if it can be properly called so, is believed by many makers to improve the quality of the paper.

The instinct of brutes and insects can be the effect of nothing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful, ever living agent.—Newton.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. OCEIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. W. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALULA LUCY HAYSLEDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSLEDEN, a minor, the heirs of WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSLEDEN, LUCY T. HAYSLEDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSLEDEN, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSLEDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLEDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder decreed will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1)
The following in said Honolulu located make up the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 201 feet; from the rear of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 212.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 322.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed, containing an area of 169.125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 3596, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folio 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folio 450-452.

(2)
Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:
First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kaleleopani and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson, dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 3519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3)
Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 1060, and in deed from H. Haalelela, Liber 16, folio 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Keelike and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 29, 1870, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 380, and in deed from Kealakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uilama Pashao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8566, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 52 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Purchase by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 70 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,638, containing 772 1-10 acres, conveyed by Purchase to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Malou and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4766 conveyed by Keawamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 303, to Kaaina, conveyed by K. Kaaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 93, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 31st day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9078 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8291 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Anapuni, Pawili and Kamao, containing 8390 acres, expiring June 23, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 226 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7860 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows:
The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson, situated on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situated on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nabalaelua to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.
The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.
Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver,
Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company,
Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

Christian Church

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FRIDAY, JUNE 26th,

At 7:15 p. m. —

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